

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

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Bulbs and Tubers

All Origins

TABLE 3-1: Bulbs and Tubers for Planting from All Countries

If:	Then:
Onion sets or flower bulbs	GO to Table 3-2
Potato tubers	GO to Table 3-3

TABLE 3-2: Bulbs and Similar Structures that Grow Underground¹

If the bulbs originated in:	And:	With:	Then:
Canada	Are accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	—————→	RELEASE
	Lack a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Netherlands or Belgium (may include bulbs from Great Britain, Israel, or Turkey via Netherlands)	Have transited Canada under Canadian Customs bond	Original seals ² intact	CONTACT CBP AI
		Seals that are broken or missing	
	Have entered Canadian commerce and are now entering the United States	—————→	
A country other than Canada, Netherlands, or Belgium	—————→		

1 Includes onion sets and flower bulbs for planting.

2 Any seal (Canadian or Dutch Government; or belonging to the shipping company or exporter) that can be verified by comparison with a manifest or shipping documents.

TABLE 3-3: Potato Tubers (Seed Potatoes)

If the tubers originated in:	And are from:	And:	Then:
Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE ¹
		Lacking a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A country other than Canada	→	→	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Potato importations exceeding 500 pounds are subject to Agricultural Marketing Service requirements.

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Cotton Products

Foreign Grown or U.S. Products Returned

TABLE 3-4: Foreign Grown or U.S. Returned Cotton

If the product is:	Then:
Manufactured cotton, cotton batting, cotton wool, cotton wax, or cottonseed oil.	RELEASE
Raw cotton or cotton waste ¹ (includes such things as card strips, fly waste, lint, linters, picker, thread waste), cotton bur, cottonseed cake, cottonseed feed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed meal, or dried cotton bolls	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Follow local CBP AI instructions to release commercial travelers' samples of U.S. grown cotton and wastes returning from Canada in baggage.

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Cut Flowers and Greenery

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-5: Canadian Origin Cut Flowers and Greenery—including Cut Flowers from the Flowers Canada Cut Flower Export Program (FCCFEP)

If:	Then:
Conifer ¹ Christmas trees or branches	GO to Table 3-6
Commercially produced wreaths or garlands	RELEASE
FCCFEP cut flowers entering through one of the following ports: ◆ Buffalo, NY (Peace Bridge or Lewiston Bridge) ◆ Detroit, MI (Ambassador Bridge) ◆ Port Huron, MI (Blue Water Bridge)	REFER to the FCCFEP Guide ²
Other than a commodity listed in the three cells above	GO to Table 3-13



- 1 The term *conifer* refers to cone-bearing trees. Common examples include pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, and Douglas fir.
- 2 The FCCFEP Guide is the “Flowers Canada Cut Flower Export Program PILOT,” issued November 2005.

TABLE 3-6: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches

If:	Then:
A pine species (for example, white pine, Scotch or Scots pine)	GO to Table 3-7
Not a pine species (for example, fir, spruce, hemlock, Douglas fir) ¹	GO to Table 3-12



- 1 Conifer branches from species **other than pine** and less than 15 mm (1/2 inch) in diameter are **exempt** from gypsy moth certification requirements and may be released.

TABLE 3-7: Cut Pine Christmas Trees or Branches¹

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia		GO to Table 3-8
Ontario or Quebec		GO to Table 3-10
A province other than those listed above	All of the following requirements are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating that they were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur ³ 2. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ⁴ that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that: a. The trees originated in and were moved only through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA ³ , or b. The trees originated from a province not quarantined for pine shoot beetle and are moved through a province that is infested with pine shoot beetle during October, November, or December, or when ambient air temperature is below 10°C (50°F) (the shipment does not have to be covered or in an enclosed container). 3. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container	RELEASE ⁵
	Lacks the documents and indication of destination described above	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Cut pine Christmas trees or branches of Canadian origin are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the U.S., determine the requirements for gypsy moth first, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.
- 2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 See [Appendix G](#).
- 4 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documentation accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the document.
- 5 If the trees are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle ([Appendix G](#)), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the trees must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-8: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia – Gypsy Moth Requirements



If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		GO to Table 3-9
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		GO to Table 3-9
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 See [Appendix G](#).
- 2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-9: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If:	And:	Then:
The trees are moved through an area of Canada or the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle (Appendix G)	Both of the following requirements are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and a. The trees are moved through the quarantined area during October, November, or December, or when ambient air temperature is below 10°C (50°F) or b. The trees are moved during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, and are shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by the pine shoot beetle. 3. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions above are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
The trees are moved through an area of Canada or the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle	Both of the following requirements are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were only moved through provinces of Canada not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA; and 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions above are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-10: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		GO to Table 3-11
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		GO to Table 3-11
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 See [Appendix G](#).
- 2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-11: Cut PINE Christmas Trees or Branches from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements



If destined to:	And:	Then:
WV or other areas in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle ¹	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ² that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA ¹ 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. not infested with pine shoot beetle	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the trees have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>). If the trees have not been treated with methyl bromide, the certificate must contain one of the following additional declarations: ◆“These regulated articles were grown on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>).” or ◆“These regulated articles originated in an area where pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA.” or ◆“These regulated articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>).” 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer covering or container	RELEASE ³
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documentation accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the document.

3 If the trees are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle ([Appendix G](#)), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the trees must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-12: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches OTHER THAN PINE

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 See [Appendix G](#).
- 2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-13: Cut Flowers and Greenery of Canadian Origin OTHER THAN Conifer Christmas Trees, Branches, Commercially Produced Wreaths, or Garlands

If a flower or branch (stem) from:	Then:
Almond (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Apple (<i>Malus</i> spp.), Apricot (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cherry laurel (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i> spp.), Crabapple (<i>Malus</i> spp.), English laurel (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Flowering quince (<i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.), Grape (<i>Vitis</i> spp.), Nectarine (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Peach (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), Pear (<i>Pyrus</i> spp.), Prune (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), or Quince (<i>Cydonia</i> spp.)	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) (noncommercial)	RELEASE ¹
Other than a plant listed above	INSPECT 5% of all cut flower shipments following directions in the Cut Flowers and Greenery Manual ^{2, 3} http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/port/pdf_files/Cut_Flower_Imports.pdf RELEASE other shipments ⁴

- 1 Because Canada prohibits imports from Europe, willow branches may be hand carried into the U.S. across the northern border.
- 2 Cut flowers grown in Canada may enter the United States during all CBP hours of coverage.
- 3 Flower shipments selected for the required 5% inspection rate (the 5% inspection rate translates to approximately every 20th shipment) must be inspected and released by a CBP Agriculture Specialist.
- 4 Outside of CBP Agriculture Specialist hours of coverage the following criteria **must** be met:
 - ◆ **On a yearly basis**, provide CBP Agriculture Specialist personnel, in each port of entry utilized, **one** of the following: a current copy of the NAFTA certificate of origin **or** a signed affidavit certifying cut flower shipments are of Canadian origin. Any updates/changes in the supplier list must be provided to CBP Agriculture Specialists as the changes occur.
 - ◆ **For each shipment**, provide CBP Agriculture Specialist personnel **advance** notification. This advance notice must be provided on company fax letterhead and during the regular staffed hours of CBP Agriculture Specialists. The advance notification must also provide the following information: estimated time of arrival, origin, and description of cut flower varieties (the description can be attached and may be in the form of an invoice).

Note: These requirements will allow CBP Agriculture Specialists to select shipments, entering outside of CBP-AI regular staffed hours, in advance for inspection as needed. CBP Agriculture Specialists will also provide access to this information to local CBP officers so that CBP officers can determine if the importer has met the conditions listed above.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

**TABLE 3-14: Cut Flowers and Greenery from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada
(Including Christmas Trees, Branches, Commercially Produced Wreaths, and Garlands)**

Contact a CBP Agriculture Specialist on all shipments of cut flowers and greenery of foreign origin other than Canada.

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Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs

Verified Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-15: Verified¹ Canadian Origin Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs

If:	Then:
Fresh fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to Table 3-16
Frozen or dried fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to Table 3-22
Preserved or cooked fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to Table 3-24

- 1 Origin may be verified by thoroughly reviewing the documentation and the shipping containers of shipments presented for entry. It is important to note that fruits and vegetables, which were grown and harvested in other countries, may be identified as Canadian origin. Tropical fruits and vegetables, such as citrus, mangoes and avocados are not grown in Canada and are not Canadian origin. Also, fruits such as grapes, nectarines, peaches, plums, and sand pears presented for entry during winter months may not be of Canadian origin. The origin of these types of fruit is probably a country below the equator, for instance, Chile or South Africa.



Important

Fruits and vegetables presented as from Canada may not necessarily have originated in Canada. Commodities entering Canadian commerce can be considered a product of Canada, however, this designation does not necessarily mean the product's origin is Canadian.

TABLE 3-16: Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs of Verified¹ Canadian Origin

If:	Then:
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (bearberry) leaves, <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> (goldenseal) roots, <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> (clubmoss) plants, <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> (bogbean) leaves, or <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> (North American ginseng) roots	CONTACT CBP AI
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> (Chinese water spinach) or <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> (arrowhead)	GO to Table 3-17
Corn-on-the-cob	GO to Table 3-18
A kind of potato	GO to Table 3-20
Other than a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the cells above	RELEASE

- 1 Origin may be verified by thoroughly reviewing the documentation and the shipping containers of shipments presented for entry. It is important to note that fruits and vegetables, which were grown and harvested in other countries, may be identified as Canadian origin. Tropical fruits and vegetables, such as citrus, mangoes and avocados are not grown in Canada and are not Canadian origin. Also, fruits such as grapes, nectarines, peaches, plums, and sand pears presented for entry during winter months may not be of Canadian origin. The origin of these types of fruit is probably a country below the equator, for instance, Chile or South Africa.

TABLE 3-17: Canadian Origin Chinese Water Spinach or Arrowhead

If:	And:	Then:
Accompanied by PPQ Form 526, Noxious Weed Permit	In compliance with permit conditions	RELEASE
	Not in compliance with permit conditions	CONTACT PPQ ¹
Lacking the above permit	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.

TABLE 3-18: Canadian Origin Corn-on-the-Cob

If harvested in:	And moving to:	And:	And for:	Then:
Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that “The corn was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer.”	Food or feed	RELEASE
			Planting	GO to Table 3-19
	Other than a State listed in the cell above	Lacks the certification described in the cell above	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		—————→	Food or feed	RELEASE
British Columbia	—————→	—————→	Planting	GO to Table 3-19
			Food or feed	RELEASE

TABLE 3-19: Canadian Origin Corn-on-the-Cob for Processing into Seed for Planting

If the shipment is:	And is:	Then:
Accompanied by all three of the following documents: 1. A Canadian certificate of origin (or a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that “The corn was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer”) and 2. A PPQ Permit and 3. A declaration of labeling	Consigned to an approved facility listed in Appendix D	RELEASE
	Not consigned to an approved facility	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not accompanied by all three of the documents in the cell above	—————→	

TABLE 3-20: Canadian Origin Fresh Potatoes¹

If from:	And are:	Then:
Newfoundland and Labrador or that portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Completely peeled	RELEASE
	Not completely peeled	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	Completely peeled	RELEASE
	Not completely peeled	GO to Table 3-21

- 1 Use this table for fresh potatoes for table stock, processing, charity, or animal feed. For seed potatoes for planting, see [Table 3-3](#).

TABLE 3-21: Canadian Origin Fresh Potatoes, Not Completely Peeled

If for:	And:	And:	Then
Table stock, charity, or animal feed	Accompanied by one of the following documents: 1. A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), or 2. An E2 - Certificate of Inspection for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables (CFIA/ACIA Form 2401) or an equivalent quality certificate 3. A Certificate of Origin ¹	→	RELEASE
	Lacks one of the above documents	50 lbs or less, for personal use ²	
		Not as above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Further Processing	Accompanied by one of the following documents: 1. A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), or 2. An E2 - Certificate of Inspection for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables (CFIA/ACIA Form 2401) or an equivalent quality certificate 3. An AMS Form FV-6	→	RELEASE
	Lacks one of the above documents	50 lbs or less, for personal use ²	
		Not as above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 The Certificate of Origin must be signed by a CFIA inspector.
2 The potatoes must either be commercially bagged or accompanied by a grocery store receipt to provide proof of origin.

TABLE 3-22: Frozen or Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs¹ of PROVEN² Canadian Origin

If:	Then:
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> (bearberry) leaves, <i>Cetraria islandica</i> (Iceland moss) plants, <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> (goldenseal) roots, <i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> (clubmoss) plants or spores, <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> (bogbean) leaves, or <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> (North American ginseng) roots	CONTACT CBP AI
Potatoes	GO to Table 3-23
Other than a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the cell above	RELEASE

- 1 May be subject to FDA regulations.
- 2 Fruits and vegetables that were grown and harvested in other countries can enter Canadian commerce and be identified to you as Canadian in origin. Obviously, tropical fruits and vegetables like citrus, mangoes, and avocados cannot have a Canadian origin. Likewise, if fruits like apples, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and sand pears are presented for entry in the dead of winter, their origin is probably somewhere like Chile, not Canada.

TABLE 3-23: Canadian Origin Frozen, Dehydrated, or Cooked Potatoes

If:	And:	And:	And it:	Then:
Frozen	Merely frozen, cut or whole	Peel is present	—————→	Regulate the potatoes as if they were fresh. GO to Table 3-20
		Peel is absent	—————→	RELEASE
	Dehydrofrozen ¹	—————	—————→	
	A fully or partially cooked product ²	—————	—————→	
Dehydrated	Whole, sliced, or diced	Peel is present	Easily flakes off	PROHIBIT ENTRY
			Adheres , not flaking off	
		Peel is absent	—————→	RELEASE
	Flakes, granules, powder, or potato flour	—————	—————→	
Cooked or canned ³	—————	—————	—————→	

- 1 Potatoes that are cut, partially cooked by blanching, and then having half their moisture removed before freezing
- 2 For example, hash browns, French fries, mashed potatoes, oven baked potatoes, or roasted potatoes
- 3 Includes steamed partly processed potato screenings (peels)

TABLE 3-24: Canadian Origin Preserved or Cooked Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs¹ Sealed in Containers

RELEASE

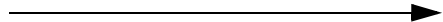
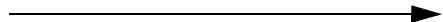

- 1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-25: Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	Then:
Fresh or frozen fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to Table 3-26
Dried fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to Table 3-27
Preserved fruits, vegetables, or herbs	GO to Table 3-28

TABLE 3-26: Fresh or Frozen Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	And:	Then:
Bananas	From North, Central, or South America or their adjacent islands	RELEASE
	From outside the Americas	CONTACT CBP AI
Cannonball fruit, carob, or tamarind bean pod		RELEASE
<i>Cyperus</i> corm, lily bulb, waterchestnut, or waternut	Free from soil	
	Contaminated with soil	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Ethrogs (noncommercial shipments) ¹	Inspection reveals neither insect stings nor pests ²	RELEASE
	Inspection reveals insect stings or pests	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Grapes	From an APHIS approved shipper in Canada ³	RELEASE
	From any other source	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Mushroom or truffle	Free from soil, compost, or growing material	RELEASE
	Contaminated with growing material	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Potatoes		CONTACT CBP AI
Other than a plant listed above		

- Only small amounts (1-3 fruits) in passenger baggage or mail qualify. Contact CBP AI for commercial shipments.
- Examine the exterior of the ethrogs for surface abnormalities and insect stings. The citrus flower moth, if present, will occur as a larva boring in the outer rind of the fruit. When inspecting for medfly, look for insect stings on the outer surface of the ethrog.
- The following Canadian companies are approved by APHIS to ship fresh Chilean grapes that have met U.S. entry requirements:
 - ◆ Sun Rich Fresh Foods Inc., Richmond, British Columbia, Canada
 - ◆ Sun Rich Fresh Foods Inc., Brampton, Ontario, Canada

TABLE 3-27: Dried Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs¹ from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	Then:
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> (North American ginseng) roots	CONTACT CBP AI
Citrus of any kind	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than North American ginseng, or citrus	RELEASE ²

- 1 If a garlic bulb, regulate as fresh (see [Table 3-26](#)).
- 2 May be subject to FDA regulations.

TABLE 3-28: Preserved Fruits, Vegetables, or Herbs Sealed in Containers from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	And is:	Then:
Commercially preserved and sealed (sterilized)	—————→	RELEASE ¹
Homemade	Cannonball fruit, carob, <i>Cyperus</i> corm, lily bulb, mushroom, tamarind bean pod, truffle, waterchestnut, or waternut Other than a fruit, vegetable, or herb listed in the cell above	
		PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

U. S. Produce Returned

In most instances you can release fruits and vegetables if you can verify that they are of U. S. origin. Use accompanying documents on fruit and labels on containers to establish origin. If at any time you are in doubt of the produce's origin, regulate as if the produce were of foreign origin.



Fresh produce of foreign origin is often permitted to transit the United States on its way to Canada. Since the transiting produce may be prohibited entry into the United States, **don't let it back into the United States without PPQ's concurrence**. Apples, citrus, grapes, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and sandpears are examples of fruits prohibited entry into the United States that may be allowed to transit.

Evidence of Origin

Evidence of origin can come from labeling, sales receipts, and answers to your questions. Most often it will be the cumulative evidence that will confirm the origin of the produce.

Citrus

In the case of citrus, **undeniable proof of origin** is an entry requirement. The only example of undeniable proof of origin is labeling declaring U.S. origin on a sealed, unopened bag of fruit.



Stickers on small quantities of non-commercial produce that provide evidence that the fruit originated in the U.S. suffices as adequate proof of origin, but only for U.S. traveler(s) returning to the U.S. after transiting Canada.

TABLE 3-29: Fresh Produce of U.S. Origin Being Returned from Canada

If you can verify that the produce originated in:	And:	Then:
Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands	Is in a sealed package bearing an official PPQ stamp impression "TREATED AND RELEASED" or "RELEASED"	RELEASE
	Is not in a sealed package or lacks the impression described above	CONTACT CBP AI
Originated in the continental United States	Is corn	GO to Table 3-30
	Is other than corn	RELEASE

TABLE 3-30: Corn of U.S. Origin Being Returned from Canada

If grown in:	And went to:	And returning to:	Then:
AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	British Columbia	Any location in the United States	RELEASE
	Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	CONTACT CBP AI
		Other than one of the States above	RELEASE
Other than one of the States listed above		AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	CONTACT CBP AI
		Other than one of the States above	RELEASE

Plant: Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs
U. S. Produce Returned

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Hay, Straw, and Grass

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-31: Canadian Origin Hay, Straw, and Grass

If:	And:	Then:
Cannery waste or cobs, husks, shanks, or silks	→	GO to Table 3-32
Hay	Foxtail millet, Johnson-grass, pearl millet, sorgho (sorghum), or Sudangrass	
	Other than a hay listed in the cell above	RELEASE
Fodder or stover	Corn, feterita, hegari, kafir, or sorgho (sorghum)	GO to Table 3-32
	Other than a fodder or stover listed above	RELEASE
Silage (ensilage)	Corn, hegari, or sorgho (sorghum)	GO to Table 3-32
	Other than a silage listed in the cell above	RELEASE
Straw	Broomcorn (broomstraw), and brooms	GO to Table 3-33
	Rice ¹	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Hay, straw, grass, or similar plant material not listed in any of the cells above	→	RELEASE

1 Rice **cannot** be of Canadian origin but is included here since it is of high risk and may have entered Canada's commerce.

TABLE 3-32: Canadian Origin Corn and Its Relatives (Adlay millet, Job's tears, Johnsongrass, Kaffir corn, Millet, Pearl millet, Foxtail millet, Sorghum, Teosinte, and Sudangrass)

If:	Then:
An article made or crafted from cobs, husks, leaves, or stalks	RELEASE
Material that is intended primarily for animal feed (including such things as: cannery waste, cobs, fodder, hay, husks, shanks, silage, silks, and stover)	GO to Table 3-34

TABLE 3-33: Canadian Origin Brooms, Broomcorn, and Broomstraw

If the article is:	And consigned to:	And:	Then:
Brooms or broomstraw	_____→		RELEASE
Broomcorn	AZ, CA, CO, SC, TX, UT, or WA	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that "The broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada."	RELEASE
		Lacks certification that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	A State other than those listed in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		Not accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-34: Canadian Origin Animal Feed Derived from Corn or its Relatives¹

If moving to:	And grown in:	And:	Then:
AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, or WA	British Columbia		RELEASE
	Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, or Saskatchewan	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that "The material was fumigated to eliminate the European corn borer, or was passed through a ½ Inch (1.25-cm) screen, or smaller, to exclude large cob and stem pieces."	RELEASE
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A State other than those listed in the cell above	_____→		RELEASE

¹ This table is for parts of the corn plant **other than** the grain. If the commodity is corn grain for animal feed, see [Table 3-83](#).

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-35: Hay, Straw, and Grass from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	Then:
Hay, straw, grass, or similar items including such things as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Rice straw and hulls, and articles constructed from its straw and hulls (baskets, brooms, handicrafts, insulating material, mats, and sandals)◆ Sugarcane and its products (bagasse, chews, filtercake, sugarcane juice, and mud press)◆ Wheat straw and articles constructed from its straw◆ Articles made from corn	CONTACT CBP AI

Plant: Hay, Straw, and Grass
Foreign Origin Other than Canada

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Timber Products

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-36: Canadian Origin Timber Products¹



If:	And:	Then:
Forest litter, mulch, sawdust, or shavings	→	CONTACT CBP AI
Logs (including firewood)	→	GO to Table 3-37
Lumber	A pine (<i>Pinus</i>) species with pieces of bark larger than 1 inch attached	REGULATE as logs; GO to Table 3-38
	A pine species without bark or with pieces of bark 1 inch or smaller attached	RELEASE
	Not a pine species	
Wood chips ² , bark, or bark chips	An ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) species	GO to Table 3-46
	A pine (<i>Pinus</i>) species	GO to Table 3-47
	Not an ash or pine species	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Includes railroad crossties and mulch.
- 2 No permit is required for wood chips of any size that are derived from recycled wood pallets of Canadian origin. If wood chips are accompanied by a document carrying a statement that the wood chips have been derived from pallets, then inspect and RELEASE the shipment. The statement may be affixed to any official Canadian document, a company's letterhead, or the manifest.

TABLE 3-37: Canadian Origin Logs

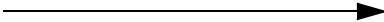
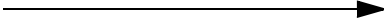
If:	Then:
A species of pine (<i>Pinus</i>)	GO to Table 3-38
A species of ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	GO to Table 3-44
A species other than pine or ash	GO to Table 3-45

TABLE 3-38: Canadian Origin Pine Logs¹

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia		GO to Table 3-39
Ontario or Quebec		GO to Table 3-40
A province other than those listed above	All of the following requirements are met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a certification of origin ² stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur ³ 2. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ⁴ that specifies the Canadian province where the logs originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the logs originated in and were moved only through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA ³ 3. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container	RELEASE ⁵
	Lacks the documents and indication of destination described above	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Canadian origin pine logs with bark attached are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the U.S., determine the requirements for gypsy moth first, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.
- 2 The certification of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 See [Appendix G](#).
- 4 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 5 If the logs are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle ([Appendix G](#)), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the logs must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-39: Pine Logs from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia



If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		RELEASE
		Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		RELEASE
		Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-40: Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		GO to Table 3-41
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by one of the following: 1. A Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” OR 2. A copy of an APHIS compliance agreement which is acceptable proof of destination to a specified U.S. processing plant or mill for handling or processing	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		GO to Table 3-41
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-41: Pine Logs from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If destined to:	And:	Then:
An area in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle ¹	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ² or a Canadian phytosanitary certificate ³ 2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the logs is plainly indicated on the logs or on the outer container (if in a container) ⁴	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. not infested with pine shoot beetle	From a noninfested area of Ontario or Quebec	GO to Table 3-42
	From an infested area of Ontario or Quebec	GO to Table 3-43

- 1 See [Appendix G](#).
- 2 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated.
- 4 For pine firewood, an oral declaration of U.S. destination will be sufficient.

TABLE 3-42: Pine Logs from an Area of Ontario or Quebec NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle to a U. S. Area NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	And:	And during:	And:	Then:
One of the following conditions is met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate ¹ 2. The logs are consigned to an approved U.S. facility ² and are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ³ and an import permit	Have moved or will move through an area infested with pine shoot beetle ^{4, 5}	March through September	The logs are covered or in a container	RELEASE
			The logs are not covered or in a container	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Have not moved or will not move through an area infested with pine shoot beetle ⁶	October through February	→	RELEASE
			→	
Neither of the above conditions is met			→	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated. In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.
- 2 The facility must operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the articles. The name and address of the U.S. facility (including county and State) receiving the logs must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. For a list of pine shoot beetle facilities under compliance agreement, see [Appendix D](#).
- 3 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 4 See [Appendix G](#).
- 5 The phytosanitary certificate must contain the following additional declaration: "This shipment transited one or more areas infested with pine shoot beetle."
- 6 The phytosanitary certificate must contain the following additional declaration: "These regulated articles originated in and were moved only through areas where pine shoot beetle *Tomicus piniperda* is not present, as determined by the CFIA."

TABLE 3-43: Pine Logs from an Area of Ontario or Quebec Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle to a U. S. Area NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	And during:	And:	Then:
One of the following conditions is met: 1. The logs are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with the required treatment recorded in the appropriate section ¹ 2. The logs are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility ² 3. The logs are consigned to an approved U.S. facility ³ and are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement ⁴ and an import permit	March through September	The logs are covered or in a container	RELEASE
		The logs are not covered or in a container	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	October through February	—————▶	RELEASE
None of the above conditions are met	—————▶	—————▶	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the logs have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-7(f).**

The phytosanitary certificate must specify the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated and must contain the following additional declaration: "This shipment transited one or more areas infested with pine shoot beetle." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.

- 2 The facility must process only regulated articles that originated in areas in Canada or the United States not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the CFIA-approved facility that shipped the articles, as well as the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.**

There are no approved facilities at this time.

- 3 The facility must operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with 7 CFR 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the regulated articles. The logs must be transported by as direct a route as reasonably possible and not off-loaded en route to the U.S. facility. In addition, the name and address (including county and State) of the U.S. facility receiving the logs must be plainly indicated on one of the logs or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. For a list of pine shoot beetle facilities under compliance agreement, see [Appendix D](#).**

- 4 The statement of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the logs originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the trees originated in and were moved through one or more Canadian provinces considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification does not require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.**



TABLE 3-44: Ash Logs and Wood with Bark

If from:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) ¹	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) documenting that the shipment meets one of the following conditions: ◆ The articles have been debarked. The PC must contain an additional declaration (AD) stating that “The articles in the shipment were debarked and vascular cambium was removed to a depth of 1.27 cm during the debarking process.” or , ◆ The articles have been heat treated at a temperature of at least 71.1°C for a minimum of 75 minutes. The details of the treatment must be specified in the treatment section of the PC.	GO to Table 3-45
	Lacks IP or PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory ¹	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that “The articles in the shipment were produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>) does not occur, based on official surveys.”	GO to Table 3-45
	Lacks PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB ¹	Accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB	GO to Table 3-45
	Lacks the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB as of May 3, 2004 include the following:

- ◆ All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: The City of Windsor, and the towns of Amherstburg, Essex, Kingsville, Lakeshore, LaSalle, Leamington, and Tecumseh within the county of Essex.
- ◆ Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA (<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/toce.shtml>) for more information.

TABLE 3-45: Logs OTHER THAN Pine – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by one of the following: 1. A Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The logs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The logs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.” OR 2. A copy of an APHIS compliance agreement which is acceptable proof of destination to a specified U.S. processing plant or mill for handling or processing	
		Without the above certification or proof of destination described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}		RELEASE
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a certification of origin ³ stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur	
		Without the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Logs destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for logs destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

3 The certification of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the logs originated, and stating that the logs were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the log shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification does **not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

TABLE 3-46: Ash Wood Chips or Bark Chips

If from:	And:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) ¹	Chips are larger than 1 inch in diameter	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Chips are 1 inch or less in diameter	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC)	RELEASE
		Lacks IP or PC	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory ¹	—————→	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that “The material in this consignment was produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>) does not occur, based on official surveys.”	RELEASE
		Lacks PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB ¹	—————→	Accompanied by an importer document that certifies that the articles are not from an area known to be infested by EAB	RELEASE
		Lacks the importer document described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB include the following:

- ◆ All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: Essex County and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent.
- ◆ Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA (<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/toce.shtml>) for more information.

TABLE 3-47: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets

If from:	And from:	And:	Then:
Ontario or Quebec	Areas infested with pine shoot beetle	Moving to U.S. areas infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to Table 3-48
		Moving to or through U.S. areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to Table 3-49
	Areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	Moving to U.S. areas infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to Table 3-48
		Moving to or through U.S. areas not infested with pine shoot beetle	GO to Table 3-50
A province other than Ontario or Quebec	—————→	—————→	GO to Table 3-51

TABLE 3-48: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Ontario or Quebec Moving to U.S. Areas Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	Then:
<p>Both of the following requirements are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the articles originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin, and also states that the regulated articles originated in and were moved through one or more provinces of Canada considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA. 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE
Both of the conditions above are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-49: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Areas in Ontario or Quebec Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle Moving to U.S. Areas NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	Then:
<p>One of the following sets of conditions is met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the articles originated, and if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the articles have been treated with methyl bromide to kill pine shoot beetle. In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 2. The regulated articles consist of pine bark and are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that specifies both the county or municipal regional county and province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the the county or municipal regional county and province of origin. The additional declaration section must state, "The pine bark in this shipment has been ground into pieces less than or equal to 1 inch in diameter." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) of the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 3. The regulated articles are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility that processes only regulated articles that originated in areas in Canada or the United States not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the CFIA-approved facility that shipped the articles, as well as the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 4. The regulated articles, consisting of pine bark, are shipped from a CFIA-approved facility for use as a fuel at a cogeneration facility in the United States approved by APHIS. The pine bark must be transported by as direct a route as reasonably possible and not off-loaded en route to the U.S. cogeneration facility. The name and address (including the county or municipal regional county and Province) of the CFIA-approved facility that shipped the pine bark, as well as the name and address of the U.S. cogeneration facility receiving the shipment (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the outer covering, packaging, or container of the pine bark. 	RELEASE ¹
None of the above conditions are met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle ([Appendix G](#)), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-50: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Areas in Ontario or Quebec NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle Moving to U.S. Areas NOT Infested with Pine Shoot Beetle

If:	Then:
<p>One of the following sets of conditions is met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that specifies the county or municipal regional county and province where the regulated articles originated and, if applicable, the counties or municipal regional counties and provinces they were moved through, if different from the county or municipal regional county and Province of origin. The certificate also must contain the following additional declaration: "These regulated articles originated in and were moved only through areas where pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) is not present, as determined by the CFIA." In addition, the U.S. destination (including county and State) must be plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container; or 2. The regulated articles are consigned to a designated U.S. facility that operates under a compliance agreement with APHIS in accordance with § 319.40-8 for specified handling or processing of the articles. The name and address of the U.S. facility (including county and State) receiving the regulated articles must be plainly indicated on the articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container. 	RELEASE ¹
<p>None of the above conditions is met</p>	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle ([Appendix G](#)), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-51: Pine Wood Chips, Bark, Bark Chips, or Nuggets from Provinces OTHER THAN Ontario or Quebec

If:	Then:
Both of the following requirements are met: 1. The regulated articles are accompanied by a statement of origin and movement that specifies the province where the articles originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin, and also states that the regulated articles originated in and were only moved through provinces of Canada not considered to be infested or partially infested with pine shoot beetle, as determined by the CFIA; and 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) is plainly indicated on the regulated articles or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container.	RELEASE ¹
Both of the conditions above are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 If the regulated articles are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle ([Appendix G](#)), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the articles must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-52: Timber Products¹ from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Includes railroad crossties, forest litter, and mulch.

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Live Plants

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-53: Canadian Origin Live Plants

If:	Then:
Houseplants (those grown or kept indoors)	GO to Table 3-54
Outdoor plants	GO to Table 3-63

TABLE 3-54: Canadian Origin Houseplants (Those Grown or Kept Indoors)

If:	And:	Then:
A bamboo ¹ or citrus ²	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A cactus, an orchid, or any other plant regulated by CITES ³	→	GO to Table 3-57
A palm ⁴ that is not regulated by CITES	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate showing that the palm originated in Canada	RELEASE
	Lacks certification that the palm originated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A species that is a host of the swede midge (Table 3-55)	→	GO to Table 3-56
A species of <i>Pelargonium</i> ⁵	Is accompanied by either a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating “Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada,” or a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with the following additional declaration: “ <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country of origin.”	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
None of the plants listed in the cells above	Grown in soil but not greenhouse grown	GO to Table 3-61
	Greenhouse grown in soil or bare-rooted	GO to Table 3-62

1 The most common genera of bamboo include *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, *Chimonobambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Phyllostachys*, *Pseudosasa*, *Sasa*, *Semiarundinaria*, and *Shibataea*.

- 2 The term “citrus” refers to all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, and includes such plants as *Boronia*, *XCitrofortunella mitis* (calamondin), *Calodendrum capense* (cape chestnut), China flower, *Citrus medica* (citron), *Fortunella* (kumquat), *Citrus X paradisi* (grapefruit), *Citrus limon* (lemon), *Citrus aurantiifolia* (lime), *Citrus sinensis* (orange), *Murraya paniculata* (orange-jessamine), *Ruta* spp. (rue), *Citrus X tangelo* (tangelo), and *Citrus reticulata* (tangerine).
- 3 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
- 4 The palm family includes over 100 cultivated genera, some of which are prohibited entry into the United States. CFIA will not issue a phytosanitary certificate for prohibited plants.
- 5 The common bedding plant called a geranium is really in the genus *Pelargonium*. While plants of the genus *Geranium* are not host to *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2, geraniums (*Pelargonium* sp.) plants are a separate species from *Geranium* spp. and are regulated differently due to disease risk.

TABLE 3-55: Reported Hosts of Swede Midge

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horseradish
<i>Brassica napus</i> (all varieties)	Includes: Rape, Colza, Rutabaga, Swede, Swedish Turnip, Siberian Kale, Hanover Salad, etc.
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> (all varieties)	Includes: Wild Cabbage, Kale, Collards, Chinese Kale, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Head Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi, etc.
<i>Brassica rapa</i> (all varieties)	Chinese Cabbage, Rapini, Turnip
<i>Lepidium sativum</i>	Garden Cress
<i>Nasturtium amphibium</i>	Tall Nasturtium
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress
<i>Nasturtium palustre</i>	Marsh Watercress
<i>Nasturtium silvestre</i>	Creeping Watercress
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> (all varieties)	Chinese Radish

TABLE 3-56: Canadian Origin Hosts of Swede Midge

If from:	And:	Then:
<p><i>Ontario:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The city of Toronto ◆ The counties of Brant, Dufferin, Durham, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, Norfolk, Oxford, Simcoe, Victoria, Waterloo, Wellington, or York <p><i>Quebec:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The counties of Argenteuil, Communauté Urbaine de Montréal, Deux-Montagnes, Haut-Richelieu, Jardins-de-Napierville, Laval, La Vallée-du-Richelieu, Mirabel, Montcalm, Roussillon, Rouville, Therese-de-Blainville, or Vaudreuil-Soulanges 	Produced under the Swede Midge Certification Program (SMCP) and accompanied by the SMCP sticker indicating it meets the USDA requirements for entry	RELEASE
	Lacks the above sticker	PROHIBIT ENTRY
All areas of Canada other than those listed above	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate that indicates origin from a non-infested area of Canada, or Produced under the Canadian Greenhouse Certification Program and accompanied by the appropriate sticker indicating the material meets USDA requirements in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate, or Produced under the SMCP and accompanied by the appropriate sticker indicating the material meets USDA requirements in lieu of a phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
	Lacks a phytosanitary certificate or the above sticker	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-57: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Grown Indoors

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Grown at a greenhouse participating in the Canadian greenhouse certification program ¹	CITES documents ² accompany the shipment	Entering a designated port ³	CONTACT PPQ or CBP AI
		Not entering a designated port	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ⁴ .
	No CITES documents accompany the shipment	→	SEIZE the shipment and hold for PPQ
Grown at a greenhouse not participating in the Canadian greenhouse certification program, or grown in soil but not greenhouse grown	→	→	GO to Table 3-58

- 1 Must be accompanied by **either** a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," **or** a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate.
- 2 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The documentation must be a CITES export permit issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service.
- 3 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.
- 4 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact a PPQ Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

TABLE 3-58: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified

If:	And:	Then:
CITES documents ¹ accompany the shipment	Entering a designated port ²	GO to Table 3-59
	Not entering a designated port	GO to Table 3-60
No CITES documents accompany the shipment	→	SEIZE the shipment and hold for PPQ

- 1 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. For CITES plants that are artificially propagated, the documentation must be a CFIA issued phytosanitary certificate that has a CITES Inventory Sheet attached. For CITES plants that were wild-collected, the documentation must be a CITES export permit issued by the Canadian Wildlife Service.
- 2 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.

TABLE 3-59: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; Entering at a Designated Port

If from:	And:	Then:
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	CONTACT CBP AI
	Not accompanied by a Canadian PC with the above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	CONTACT CBP AI
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-60: Canadian Origin CITES Regulated Plants Not Greenhouse Certified; with CITES Documents; NOT Entering at a Designated Port

If from:	And:	Then:
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port ¹ (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ² .
	Not accompanied by a Canadian PC with the above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a part of Canada described in the cell above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	HAVE the importer reroute the plants to a designated port ¹ (if appropriate, safeguard under plant quarantines first). Shipping and handling charges are to be borne by the importer ² .
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 Designated ports for the importation of plants from Canada are the following: Detroit and Port Huron, MI; Buffalo and Rouses Point, NY; and Blaine, WA.
- 2 If movement to a designated port is unacceptable, contact a PPQ Regional Botanist or CITES Specialist to see whether re-export is an option.

TABLE 3-61: Canadian Origin Houseplants in Soil

If the plant is from:	And:	Then:
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a part of Canada described above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

TABLE 3-62: Canadian Origin Greenhouse-grown Houseplants¹

If:	And:	Then:
A commercial shipment	Is accompanied by either a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," or a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not a commercial shipment		USE Table 3-61 above

1 Example: Tropical foliage plants.

TABLE 3-63: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants

If the plants are:	And:	Then:
Bedding plants grown in a greenhouse	Accompanied by either a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating "Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada," or a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ¹	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY ²
Bamboo ³ or citrus ⁴	→	
A cactus, an orchid, or any other plant regulated by CITES ⁵	→	GO to Table 3-58
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp. (ash)	→	GO to Table 3-64
Pome ⁶ , stone fruit ⁷ , or grape	→	GO to Table 3-65
A species of berry belonging to the genus <i>Rubus</i> ⁸	→	GO to Table 3-66
A species that is a host of the swede midge (Table 3-55)	→	GO to Table 3-56
Other than above	→	GO to Table 3-67

1 If the bedding plants are *Pelargonium* spp., the phytosanitary certificate must include the following additional declaration: "Ralstonia solanacearum race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country of origin."

2 NOTE: THE 25 MILE RULE IS NO LONGER IN EFFECT!

3 The most common genera of bamboo include *Arundinaria*, *Bambusa*, *Chimonobambusa*, *Dendrocalamus*, *Phyllostachys*, *Pseudosasa*, *Sasa*, *Semiarundinaria*, and *Shibataea*.

4 The term "citrus" refers to all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae of the botanical family Rutaceae, and includes such plants as *Boronia*, *X Citrofortunella mitis* (calamondin), *Calodendrum capense* (cape chestnut), China flower, *Citrus medica* (citron), *Fortunella* (kumquat), *Citrus X paradisi* (grapefruit), *Citrus limon* (lemon), *Citrus aurantiifolia* (lime), *Citrus sinensis* (orange), *Murraya paniculata* (orange-jessamine), *Ruta* spp. (rue), *Citrus X tangelo* (tangelo), and *Citrus reticulata* (tangerine).

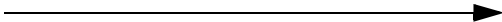
5 CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

6 For example: apple, pear, quince, or flowering quince.

7 For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.

8 For example: blackberry, boysenberry, cloudberry, dewberry, raspberry, and thimbleberry.

TABLE 3-64: Canadian Origin *Fraxinus* spp. (Ash) Plants

If from:	And:	Then:
Counties regulated for the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) ¹		PROHIBIT ENTRY
Counties not regulated for EAB but located within a regulated province or territory ¹	Accompanied by an import permit (IP) and a phytosanitary certificate (PC) with additional declaration (AD) stating that “The material in this consignment was produced/harvested in a county where emerald ash borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>) does not occur, based on official surveys.”	GO to Table 3-73
	Lacks IP and PC with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, “The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation.”	GO to Table 3-73
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Provinces or territories not regulated for EAB ¹ or golden nematode	Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate (PC)	RELEASE
	Lacks PC	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 Canadian areas regulated for EAB include the following:

- ◆ All parts of the Province of Ontario described as follows: Essex County and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent.
- ◆ Any new areas determined through surveys to be infested and that were placed under a Notice of Prohibition of Movement by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Contact CFIA (<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/toce.shtml>) for more information.

TABLE 3-65: Canadian Origin Pome, Stone Fruit, or Grape Plants

If the plant is:	And from:	And:	Then:
Apple or taken from apple trees (species of <i>Malus</i>)	British Columbia	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that “the material is free of the apple ermine moth or grown in an area not known to be infested” and that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to Table 3-72
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Other than British Columbia	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to Table 3-73
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<i>Prunus</i> spp. (stone fruit) ¹	—————→		CONTACT CBP AI
Flowering quince (<i>Chaenomeles</i>), pear (<i>Pyrus</i>), or quince (<i>Cydonia</i>), or taken from these trees; or grape (<i>Vitis</i>)	—————→	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate declaring that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(b) have been met.”	GO to Table 3-72
		Lacks the certification described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY


1 For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.

TABLE 3-66: Canadian Origin *Rubus* Species¹ Outdoor Plants

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with an additional declaration that “the requirements of 7CFR 319.37-5(e) have been met.”	GO to Table 3-72
Lacks the certification described in the cell above	CONTACT CBP AI

1 For example: blackberry, boysenberry, cloudberry, dewberry, raspberry, and thimbleberry.

TABLE 3-67: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants OTHER THAN Ash, Bamboo, Bedding Plants, Citrus, Grape, Pome, *Rubus* spp., Stone Fruit, or Swede Midge Hosts

If the plant is:	And:	Then:
Barberry (<i>Berberis</i>), hop (<i>Humulus</i>), Oregon grape (<i>Mahonia</i>), or <i>Mahoberberis</i>	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate and a Postentry Import Permit (PPQ Form 587) that allows the specific genus into the State of destination	CONTACT CBP AI
	Lacks a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Postentry Import Permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A species of <i>Pelargonium</i> ¹	Accompanied by either a shipping invoice with a Canadian Food Inspection Agency label (Form CFIA/ACIA 4702) attached stating “Greenhouse-grown Plants from Canada,” or a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with the following additional declaration: “ <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2 is not known to occur in the country of origin.”	RELEASE
	Lacks the documentation described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A tree or shrub with roots and persistent woody stems other than <i>Berberis</i> , <i>Mahonia</i> , or <i>Mahoberberis</i>	A species of <i>Pinus</i> (Pine)	GO to Table 3-68
	A woody plant other than pine	GO to Table 3-72
Mushroom spawn or spawn bricks		RELEASE
A Federal noxious weed or a parasitic plant (see Appendix F for a list)	Accompanied by, and in compliance with, PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds ²	
	Not accompanied by the above form	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Grass sod or any plant other than those listed above ³	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE ⁴
	Lacks a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 The common bedding plant called a geranium is really in the genus *Pelargonium*. While plants of the genus *Geranium* are not host to *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2, geraniums (*Pelargonium* sp.) plants are a separate species from *Geranium* spp. and are regulated differently due to disease risk.
- 2 If a shipment is not in compliance with permit conditions, CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.
- 3 All outdoor plants must meet golden nematode requirements (see [Table 3-72](#)). Woody plants, in addition, must meet gypsy moth requirements (see [Table 3-73](#)).
- 4 Promptly forward the original of the phytosanitary certificate to the nearest PPQ office (or HOLD for pickup by PPQ if you have been so instructed). Return a copy of the phytosanitary certificate to the importer.

TABLE 3-68: Canadian Origin Pine Trees with Roots¹

If from:	And:	Then:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia		GO to Table 3-69
Ontario or Quebec		GO to Table 3-70
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, "The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation."	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A province or area other than those listed in the two cells above	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur ²	RELEASE
	Lacks Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Canadian pine trees with roots are subject to requirements for golden nematode, gypsy moth, and pine shoot beetle. Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the U.S., check to make sure golden nematode requirements are met, then determine the requirements for gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle.
- 2 See [Appendix G](#).

TABLE 3-69: Pine Trees with Roots from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		Lacks a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		Lacks a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

TABLE 3-70: Pine Trees with Roots from Ontario or Quebec – Gypsy Moth Requirements

If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	GO to Table 3-71
		Lacks a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	GO to Table 3-71
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	GO to Table 3-71
		Lacks a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur ¹	GO to Table 3-71
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

TABLE 3-71: Pine Trees with Roots from Ontario or Quebec – Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements

If destined to:	And:	Then:
WV or other areas in the U.S. infested with pine shoot beetle ¹	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin 2. The U.S. destination (including county and State) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or, if applicable, on the outer covering, packaging, or container	RELEASE
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An area in the U.S. not infested with pine shoot beetle	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the Canadian province where the trees originated and, if applicable, the province or provinces they were moved through, if different from the province of origin. The treatment section of the certificate must indicate that the trees have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) in accordance with the PPQ Treatment Manual. If the trees have not been treated with methyl bromide, the certificate must contain one of the following additional declarations: ◆ "These restricted articles were grown on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>)." or ◆ "These restricted articles originated in an area where pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA." or ◆ "These restricted articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>)." or ◆ "Based on inspection, the restricted articles are no greater than 36 inches high with a bole diameter at soil level of 1 inch or less." 2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer container (if in a container)	RELEASE ²
	Both of the conditions in the above cell are not met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 If the trees are to be moved through an area of the U.S. quarantined for pine shoot beetle ([Appendix G](#)), en route to an area or areas in the U.S. not quarantined for pine shoot beetle during the period of January through September when the temperature is 10°C (50°F) or higher, then the trees must be shipped in an enclosed vehicle or completely covered (such as with plastic canvas, or other closely woven cloth) so as to prevent access by pine shoot beetle.

TABLE 3-72: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants – Golden Nematode Requirements


If from:	And:	Then:
That portion of the Municipality of Central Saanich on Vancouver Island in the Province of British Columbia east of the West Saanich Road	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with AD that, “The soil and plants in this shipment originated from sources outside the golden nematode regulated areas of Canada and were handled and grown in a manner to prevent golden nematode infestation.”	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with above AD	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than a part of Canada described above		GO to Table 3-73

TABLE 3-73: Canadian Origin Outdoor Plants – Gypsy Moth Requirements

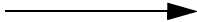
If from:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ¹	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		Lacks a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “The trees or shrubs have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.” or ◆ “The trees or shrubs have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual.”	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area not infested with gypsy moth	The States of CT, DE, DC, MA, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, or other areas in the U.S. infested with gypsy moth ^{1, 2}	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	RELEASE
		Lacks a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	An area in the U.S. not infested with gypsy moth	Accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate specifying a place of origin where gypsy moth is not known to occur ¹	RELEASE
		Lacks the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

1 See [Appendix G](#).

2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, ME) must meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-74: Live Plants from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If:	And:	Then:
Moving in-bond to PPQ inspection stations at: Beltsville , MD; Linden , NJ; or Seattle , WA		1. ALLOW TO PROCEED, 2. MAKE A CONSUMPTION ENTRY if possible, then 3. FORWARD SHIPMENT UNDER SPECIAL MANIFEST (C.R., Art. 12.11) ¹
Not moving in-bond as described above	Mushroom spawn or spawn bricks	RELEASE
	Neither spawn nor bricks	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 If you want confirmation that the special manifested material reached the plant inspection station, forward one copy of the manifest to the inspection station. The copy will be receipted or stamped "RELEASED" and returned to the port of entry.

U. S. Plants Returned

TABLE 3-75: All plants, U.S. Returned

If the plants:	And:	Then:
Were taken to Canada for growing at summer homes or greenhouses	Are accompanied by either : ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or a Reexport Certificate; or ◆ A U. S. Phytosanitary Certificate	RELEASE
	Lacks either a Canadian or U.S. certificate as described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Are a commercial shipment	Are accompanied by such proof of origin from the U.S. that they would be eligible for an American goods returned entry	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by sufficient proof of U.S. origin	CONTACT CBP AI
Are a refused shipment ¹		

- 1 Infested with noxious weeds, diseases, or plant pests

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Pressed Plants

All Origins

TABLE 3-76: Pressed Plants and Herbarium Specimens from All Countries¹

If:	Then:
Dried plants, without seeds or fruits, permanently mounted on sheets and labeled for use in scientific study ²	RELEASE
Plants mounted in plastic or preserved in a fluid	
Not as described in the two cells above	CONTACT CBP AI

1 Includes herbarium specimens for botanical collections.

2 Except Federal noxious weeds and parasitic species (refer to [Appendix F](#)).

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Screenings from Seed

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-77: Canadian Origin Screenings¹ from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed²

If intended for:	And:	And:	Then:
Processing or manufacturing	Corn	—————→	GO to Table 3-78
	Barley, buckwheat, cowpea, field bean, field pea, flax, millet, oats, proso, rye, sorghum, (including broomcorn), soybean, or wheat	Accompanied by a declaration “screening for processing, not for seeding”	RELEASE
		Lacks the declaration described in the cell above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Moving to an establishment for processing listed in Appendix D	RELEASE ³
	None of the crops listed above	Not moving to an approved establishment	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Neither processing nor manufacturing	—————→		

- 1 Screenings are small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.
- 2 See the [Procedures](#) section for a list of agricultural and vegetable seed regulated by the Federal Seed Act. **If you cannot tell what crop the screenings were collected from, CONTACT CBP AII**
- 3 **Send a copy of the invoice and entry summary to the Seed Examination Facility at the following address:**

Seed Examination Facility
PPQ-APHIS-USDA
Building 580 BARC-E
Beltsville, MD 20705

TABLE 3-78: Canadian Origin Screenings¹ from Corn

If:	And:	Then:
Accompanied by both a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate and evidence that the importer holds a USDA issued permit ²	Accompanied by a declaration “screening for processing, not for seeding”	RELEASE
	Lacks the declaration above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Lacking either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate or evidence that the importer holds a USDA issued permit ²	—————→	

- 1 Screenings are the small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.
- 2 Evidence would include either a copy of the permit (with the number 41 followed by three to five digits in Block 1) or this permit number written on the Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-79: Screenings¹ from Agricultural and Vegetable Seed² from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Screenings are the small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.
- 2 See the [Procedures](#) section for a list of agricultural and vegetable seed regulated by the Federal Seed Act.

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting

All Origins

TABLE 3-80: Seeds and Nuts for Other than Planting from All Countries

If:	And from:	Then:
Processed	A foreign country other than Canada	GO to Table 3-81
	Canada or U. S. returned	RELEASE
Raw (unprocessed)	A foreign country other than Canada	GO to Table 3-82
	Canada or U. S. returned	GO to Table 3-83

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-81: Processed Seeds and Nuts for Eating from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If grain or seed is:	And:	Then:
Milled into flour	—————→	RELEASE
Coarsely milled (meal)	Wheat ¹	CONTACT CBP AI
	Other than wheat	RELEASE
Processed by heat (for example popped popcorn, puffed wheat, roasted coffee, or peanut)	—————→	
Split (like split pea)	Fava bean or lentil	CONTACT CBP AI
	Other than fava beans or lentils	RELEASE
Polished rice	Basmati variety or red rice	CONTACT CBP AI
	Other varieties	RELEASE
Shelled, dry nuts	Acorn or chestnut	CONTACT CBP AI
	Neither acorn nor chestnut	RELEASE
Processed insufficiently to eliminate pests	—————→	CONTACT CBP AI

¹ May be manifested as bran, clears, cream of wheat, farina, ground wheat, hulls, middlings, offal, pollards, red dog, sharps, shorts, standard middlings, or thistle sharps.

TABLE 3-82: Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Eating or Decorative Use from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If the seeds or nuts are:	And:	And:	Then:
Acorn, chestnut, corn or its relatives ¹ , cucurbit ² , cumin, fava bean, kola, lentil, mango, niger, rough pea, or wheat	_____	_____➔	CONTACT CBP AI
Coconut	Have milk	The husk is present	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		The husk is absent	CONTACT CBP AI
	Lack milk	_____➔	RELEASE
Coffee	Roasted	_____➔	
	Unroasted	Moving to Hawaii or Puerto Rico	PROHIBIT ENTRY
		Moving to other than Hawaii or Puerto Rico	RELEASE
Macadamia	With husk or shell	_____➔	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	Shelled	_____➔	RELEASE
Noxious weeds or parasitic plants (see Appendix F for a list)		_____➔	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Peanut	Raw	From Burkina Faso, China, Cote d' Ivoire, India, Japan, Senegal, Thailand, or Philippines	
		From other than above	RELEASE
	Roasted	_____➔	
Rice	Brown or polished	Basmati variety or red rice	CONTACT CBP AI
		Other varieties	RELEASE
	With or in hulls	_____➔	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Coated or pelleted seed, seed tape, seed mats, or seed embedded in any other substrate that obscures visibility	Accompanied by CFIA Form 5289	_____➔	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by CFIA Form 5289	Conform to the obscured seed protocol (see Appendix H)	
		Do not conform to the obscured seed protocol	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not listed above	_____	_____➔	RELEASE

- 1 Corn relatives include adlay millet, Job's tears, johnsongrass, kaffir corn, millet, pearl millet, foxtail millet, sorghum, teosinte, and sudangrass.
- 2 Cucurbits include cucumber, gourd, melon, pumpkin, squash, and watermelon.

Canadian Origin or U.S. Produce Returned

TABLE 3-83: Raw (unprocessed) Seeds and Nuts for Eating, Animal Feed, and Other than Planting, Such as Sprouting for Consumption Uses, Research, and Arts and Crafts from Canada or Returning to the U.S.

If:	And:	And:	Then:
Corn or corn relatives ¹	Declared of U.S. origin	Accompanied by documentation showing U.S. origin	RELEASE
		Lacks the documentation described above	CONTACT CBP AI
	Declared of Canadian origin	Accompanied by a copy of a USDA permit or a USDA permit is on file	RELEASE
		Lacks the documentation described above	CONTACT CBP AI
Niger	From Sun Country Seeds, Langham, SK, Canada	—————→	RELEASE
	From a company other than Sun Country Seeds	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<i>Prunus</i> spp. (stone fruit) ²	—————→	—————→	CONTACT CBP AI
A Federal noxious weed or a parasitic plant (see Appendix F for a list)	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Coated or pelleted seed, seed tape, seed mats, or seed embedded in any other substrate that obscures visibility	Accompanied by CFIA Form 5289	—————→	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by CFIA Form 5289	Conform to the obscured seed protocol (see Appendix H)	
		Do not conform to the obscured seed protocol	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than seeds or nuts listed above ³	—————→	—————→	RELEASE

1 Including shelled corn, yellow dent corn, and high moisture corn. Corn relatives include adlay millet, Job's tears, johnsongrass, kaffir corn, millet, pearl millet, foxtail millet, sorghum, teosinte, and sudangrass.

2 For example: almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, and plum.

3 This table does **not** include animal feed derived from animal material. If animal feed contains any animal products, contact CBP Agriculture Inspection (CBP AI).

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Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Seeds for Planting

Canadian Origin

TABLE 3-84: Seeds for Planting from All Origins

If the origin of the seed is:	Then:
Canada	GO to Table 3-85
A foreign country other than Canada	GO to Table 3-88
United States (returned)	GO to Table 3-89

TABLE 3-85: Canadian Origin Seed for Planting

If the seed is:	And:	Then:
A Federal noxious weed seed or a parasitic plant seed (see Appendix F for a list)	Accompanied by PPQ Form 526, Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds	RELEASE ¹
	Not accompanied by the above form	PROHIBIT ENTRY
An Agricultural (field) or Vegetable seed (see Chapter 5: Procedures for a list)	_____→	GO to Table 3-86
Neither a noxious weed, parasitic plant, field, nor vegetable seed	_____→	GO to Table 3-87

1 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

TABLE 3-86: Canadian Origin Agricultural or Vegetable Seed

If seed is:	And:	Then:
Rice	Accompanied by a copy of the importer's USDA issued Departmental permit (PPQ Form 588) ¹	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: Procedures)
	Lacks evidence of the permit described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Corn	Accompanied by a copy of a USDA issued permit ¹	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: Procedures)
	Lacks the above permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Okra or kenaf ²	_____→	CONTACT PPQ
Not one of the crops in the three cells above	_____→	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: Procedures)

1 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

2 Okra or kenaf must enter at a port with a plant inspection station.

TABLE 3-87: Canadian Origin Seed which is Neither Field nor Vegetable Seed

If seed is:	And is:	Then:
Bamboo, barberry (<i>Berberis</i>), <i>Mahoberberis</i> , niger, or Oregon grape, holly grape (<i>Mahonia</i>)	Accompanied by a copy of the importer's USDA issued Departmental permit (PPQ Form 588)	RELEASE ¹
	Lacks evidence of the above permit	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Adlay millet, Job's tears, or teosinte	Accompanied by both of the following documents: 1. A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate (or Certificate of Seed Analysis, CFIA Form 5289, or Seed Export Label, CFIA 5309 ²) and 2. A copy of a USDA issued permit	RELEASE ¹
	Lacks the above documents	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Not one of the plants listed above	Accompanied by one of the following documents: ◆ A Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate ◆ A Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309) ² ◆ A Certificate of Seed Analysis (CFIA Form 5289) ◆ A Departmental Permit (PPQ Form 588)	RELEASE ¹
	Lacking one of the above documents	CONTACT CBP AI

- 1 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.
- 2 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.

Foreign Origin Other than Canada

TABLE 3-88: Seed from a Foreign Country OTHER THAN Canada

If the seed is:	And:	And:	Then:
Bamboo, barberry (<i>Berberis</i>), citrus, coconut, <i>Mahonia</i> , <i>Mahoberberis</i> , niger, sugarcane, or wild rice	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Broadbean, broomcorn, corn, cotton, emmer, fava bean, foxtail millet, guineagrass, hibiscus, Japanese millet, Job's tears, johnsongrass, kaffir corn, kenaf, lentil, napiergrass, okra, panicgrass, peanut, pearl millet, proso millet, rice, rough pea, sorghum, sorghum alnum, sorghum-sudangrass, sorgrass, spelt, sudangrass, sweetpea (<i>Lathyrus</i>), switchgrass, teosinte, triticale, vetch, or wheat	→	→	CONTACT CBP AI
An agricultural (A) or vegetable (V) seed (see Chapter 5: Procedures for a list) and not listed above	→	→	USE FEDERAL SEED ACT PROCEDURES (see Chapter 5: Procedures)
A Federal Noxious Weed or parasitic plant (see Appendix F for a list)	→	Accompanied by and in compliance with PPQ Form 526, Noxious Weed Permit ¹	RELEASE ²
		Not accompanied by PPQ Form 526	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Coated or pelleted seed, seed tape, seed mats, or seed embedded in any other substrate that obscures visibility	Accompanied by CFIA Form 5289	→	RELEASE
	Not accompanied by CFIA Form 5289	Conform to the obscured seed protocol (see Appendix H)	
		Do not conform to the obscured seed protocol	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Other than those listed above	→	→	GO to Table 5-3 in Chapter 5: Procedures

1 If a shipment is not in compliance with permit conditions, CONTACT PPQ PERMIT SERVICES at 1-877-770-5990.

2 Forward a copy of the permit to PPQ.

U. S. Seed Returned

TABLE 3-89: U.S. Seed Returned¹

If the seed is:	And:	And the seed is:	Then:
Agricultural or vegetable	You are convinced that the seed's origin ² is the United States or the seed was cleared in the U.S. ^{2, 3}	→	RELEASE
	You are reasonably sure that the seed's origin is the United States, but all conditions are not met	→	GO to Table 5-2 in the Procedures section and treat as Canadian origin seed
	You doubt that the seed's origin ² is the United States or that the seed was cleared in the U.S.	→	CONTACT CBP AI
Other than agricultural or vegetable	One of the following conditions is met: ◆ The seed is accompanied by a Seed Export Label (CFIA Form 5309) ⁴ or ◆ You are convinced that the seed's origin ⁵ is the United States or ◆ The seed was cleared in the U.S. ³	→	RELEASE
	None of the above conditions apply	Accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate or a Certificate of Seed Analysis (CFIA Form 5289)	CONTACT CBP AI
		Not accompanied by either of the above forms	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 If shipment is refused (infested with noxious weeds, diseases, or plant pests) CONTACT PPQ.
- 2 To establish proof of U.S. origin, the importer must provide the following documentation:
 - ◆ Export documents indicating the quantity of seed and number of containers, the date of exportation from the United States, the distinguishing marks on the containers at the time of exportation, and the name and address of the United States exporter; **OR** both of the following:
 - ◆ A document issued by a Customs or other government official of the country to which the seed was exported indicating that the seed was not admitted into the commerce of that country; **and**
 - ◆ A document issued by a Customs or other government official of the country to which the seed was exported indicating that the seed was not commingled with other seed after being exported to that country.
- 3 The U.S. Customs entry form must be stamped "I & R" and documentation of sale from a U.S. company to a Canadian company must be present.
- 4 See [Appendix D](#) for a list of exporters authorized to use the seed export label.
- 5 A U.S. issued Phytosanitary Certificate must be present.

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Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Spices

All Origins

TABLE 3-90: Spices from All Origins

If the origin is:	And:	And:	Then:
Canada	_____	_____→	RELEASE ¹
Other than Canada	Cumin	_____→	CONTACT CBP AI
	Dried citrus or citrus peel	_____→	
	Other than cumin or dried citrus	Bagged in used burlap or jute (gunny sack)	
		Not packed as described above	INSPECT and RELEASE ¹

1 May be subject to FDA regulations.

Plant: Spices
All Origins

3

Canadian Border
Manual

Plant

Sugarcane

All Origins

TABLE 3-91: Sugarcane and Its Products

If the product is:	Then:
Bagasse , bagacillo, or stalk residue	CONTACT CBP AI
Bagasse ashes	RELEASE
The cane or portions of the cane (stem), even if peeled (called chews)	CONTACT CBP AI
Filtercake , filter-press cake, mud press , or mud-press cake	RELEASE
Juice extracted from sugarcane	CONTACT CBP AI
Molasses , blackstrap molasses, baglomolasses, or syrup	RELEASE
A product not listed in the six cells above	CONTACT CBP AI

Plant: Sugarcane
All Origins
